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# The Ogden Standard.

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## GERMANS CAPTURE DIXMUDE IN BELGIUM

### VICTORIA FEARS ATTACK BY THE GERMAN SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC

#### GERMANY AND HER ALLIES ARE ON DEFENSIVE BOTH EAST AND WEST

Hundredth Day of the War Finds Germans Thrown Well Back Behind Their Own Frontier Lines at Several Points in East Prussia and Posen and Disputing Every Foot of Ground With Bloody Hand-to-Hand Fighting in Belgium.

#### KAISER'S FORCES RECAPTURE DIXMUDE

Most Sanguinary Fighting of the War Occurs in Region of Ypres and Dixmude—Few Details of Fighting in East Reaches Outside World—Russians Are Employing New Tactics—Huge Bodies of Infantry Are Thrown Against German Artillery—Austrian Armies Have Been Cut Off From German Forces.

London, Nov. 11, 12:04 p. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegram company from Athens says: "It is learned that a conspiracy has broken out at Constantinople against the Germans and young Turks. The chief conspirators were arrested and shot. The population of the Ottoman capital, becoming very much excited as a result of the Turkish defeats on Sunday, visited resentment on a number of German non-commissioned officers, whom they attacked."

Paris, Nov. 11, 2:50 p. m.—A Havas agency dispatch from Petrograd says: "It is estimated here that, during the recent fighting in East Prussia, the Germans lost seventy per cent of their officers. From October 23 to November 5 the total Russian captures amounted to 232 officers, 21,750 soldiers, four mortars, 52 cannon, 52 quick firers and a large amount of munitions of war, including a quantity of provisions."

London, Nov. 11, 5:43 p. m.—Premier Asquith stated in the house of commons today that he doubted that the war would last as long as people had originally predicted.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 11.—A message received at the navy yard at Esquimalt today from the commander-in-chief of the Japanese second squadron, which bombarded Tsing Tau said:

"The following vessels were found by us sunk by explosion in Kiao Chow bay: Jaguar, Luths, Ilits, Cormorant, Tiger, Taku and Ruchin, which was a mine boat, and in addition the Kaiserin Elizabeth."

Paris, Nov. 11, 2:50 p. m.—The French official statement today says that the fighting was resumed with very great severity between Nieuport and the Lys.

The French forces generally were successful in maintaining their front, but it is admitted that the Germans toward the end of the day succeeded in taking possession of Dixmude. The British troops are described as having repulsed the enemy at several points.

At other points on the line the French claim slight progress. The text of the statement follows: "On our left wing the fighting was resumed yesterday morning between Nieuport and the Lys with a very great degree of severity. Generally speaking, our front was maintained in spite of the violence and the strength of the German attacks directed against certain of our points of support."

**Germans Occupy Dixmude.** "To the north of Nieuport, we were even able to re-occupy Lombartysde and advanced beyond this town, but toward the end of the day the Germans succeeded in taking possession of Dixmude. We still hold our positions on the approaches to this town, along the canal from Nieuport to Ypres which has been firmly occupied. The fighting was very hot at these places."

The British troops, attacked also at several points, succeeded everywhere in stopping the enemy.

"On the rest of the front the general situation shows no change, with the exception of slight progress by our forces to the north of Soissons and in the region to the west of Ypres. Outside of these points, the state of the weather permitted only minor engagements, which resulted successfully for us. Particularly at Colincourt, three kilometers north of the forest of Parroy, we routed a detachment of the enemy."

London, Nov. 11, 1:38 p. m.—The hundredth day of the war, which engages virtually half the world, both in respect to land area and population, finds the Teutonic allies practically on the defensive, according to opinions expressed today by English students of the situation, at least

advance. A Turkish statement laid claim to considerable success in operations in Caucasus as well as along the Egyptian frontier. The Turks reported also that they had occupied a fortified position at El Arish, Egypt, a point on the Mediterranean near the boundary of Egypt and Palestine. Military men in London think it not improbable that, unless the battle being fought at Ypres or further south takes an early turn in their favor, the Germans will fall back to the prepared line stretching from Zeebrugge to the Meuse and assume a purely defensive role in the trenches along this line which have been so well strengthened, and the approaches to which are so thoroughly protected by well posted heavy artillery that they could be taken only after a long siege.

Ottawa, Ontario, November 11.—It was officially announced today that the western portion of Broughton strait, near Vancouver island, has been closed to navigation for purposes of defense. Shipping has been notified that vessels between Johnson strait and Queen Charlotte sound must take the Weynton passage and Blackfish sound.

Vessels going by way of Elha Point channel are in danger of being fired upon, it is announced. While no reason has been assigned officially for this action, it is popularly believed to be due to apprehension as to possible attack from the German fleet that defeated British warships recently off the coast of Chile.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 11.—The closing of Broughton Strait north of Vancouver island, by the Canadian government, will oblige all shipping using the inside passage to Alaska to deviate from the course hitherto followed.

Although no German vessel has yet entered the North Pacific and the British cruisers New Castle, Swiftsure, Rainbow and the Japanese cruiser Idzumo are patrolling the coast, the people of Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert have been extremely nervous over reports that the way was open for a German naval attack on their cities.

The straight of Fuca near Victoria has been mined, guns have been placed commanding the narrows near Vancouver and other defensive steps have been taken.

Paris, Nov. 11, 7 a. m.—It is becoming more and more evident to French observers that Germany is now making a maximum effort in Belgium to carry out her determination to penetrate the battle line of the allies with a frontal attack and reach either Dunkirk or Calais on the English channel.

This attack seems to be taking place south of Dixmude. What is described in an official bulletin as "very violent fighting" in the north, continued this morning. The foray was made by the wet few days apparently has cleared, and the Germans are pushing the attack.

Nevertheless, Paris seems well satisfied with the situation of the allies, and the optimism of the past two weeks continues unabated.

The German position, however, is being given considerable close study. French military critics, from the standpoint of strategy, regard the German position between two adversaries as far from each other for united efforts in the same operation, as a favorable one for the reason that it permits the use of what is called "internal lines."

This strategy is simple in theory, but not always so in practice. A classical example of internal lines is found in the campaign of 1814 in France. Napoleon, hoping the German position, beat the Austrian army toward a point, and then, after leaving sufficient forces before the Austrians to hold them in check, proceeded by forced marches toward the Russian army which he vanquished in its turn.

Nowadays railroad transportation makes it possible to apply this maneuver to two points a thousand miles apart. German railroads in particular lend themselves admirably to this procedure.

**Napoleon's Campaign Different.** But there is an essential difference. French observers point out, between Napoleon's campaign of a century ago and that of William II. The operations of today were not begun in the same manner. The first draft of troops to East Prussia was not sent after a victory in France, but after a German defeat at Gumbinnen and further drafts of troops now are being sent to the eastern arena of the war after German defeats at Augustowo and Warsaw.

Thus it is not a question in the opinion of French critics of falling upon the second enemy after having beaten the first, but rather of retiring before an enemy in a good position in an endeavor to limit the success of another enemy still better placed. It is, therefore, of the first importance for the Germans to beat the allies in Belgium and free for a time at least their line of operations in order that they may turn their attention to the Russians.

#### EXPECTS WAR TO LAST THREE YEARS



Jerome K. Jerome.

Jerome K. Jerome, the noted English author and playwright, who is in this country on a business connection with the American production of his books and plays, ventures the opinion that the present war will last at least eighteen months and possibly three years. "It will never end," said he, "until the British forces march into Berlin. It will take the world at least three centuries to recover from this war."

#### WAR SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

English Cabinet Ministers to Be Asked Some Pertinent and Uncomfortable Questions.

London, Nov. 11, 9:25 a. m.—King George opened today what probably will prove to be a purely war session of parliament. No controversial political question will be deliberated, but this does not mean that entire harmony will prevail, for the cabinet ministers will be asked some pertinent and uncomfortable questions about the conduct of various phases of the war.

The labor party leaders are especially primed with questions in regard to pay for the soldiers, allowances for their dependents and pensions, but criticism of the government by the opposition probably will be restrained.

Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, is expected to make a report on the situation in regard to alien enemies in England and on the extent of the spy peril, but no additional legislation in this direction is expected.

**To Provide War Sinecure.** The most immediate business before the house of commons will be to provide sinecures of war in men and money.

The recruiting situation may lead to some steps towards compulsory service and the £500,000,000 granted in August having practically been spent, a further credit of a like amount probably will be proposed under the special war loan act passed at the last session.

One hundred and five unionists were missing from their seats, being absent in various capacities in connection with the war while thirty-three ministerialists are actually at the front and many others are absent on government business.

**Guards in Khaki Suits.** The usual ceremony accompanied the opening of parliament, the king making a military progress through the streets to Westminster palace. But like the Lord Mayor's show the customary color was lacking.

Instead of the brilliantly uniformed household guards lining the streets, and forming the escort, sober khaki marked the military features of the display.

Within the house of lords all the usual ceremonial trappings were used. In this body the king's speech from the throne was moved by Lord Methuen and seconded by Viscount Bryce.

In the House of Commons the speech was moved by Sir Robert Price and seconded by Commander William Middlebrook.

**King George's Speech.** In a speech from the throne, at the opening of parliament today, King George said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The energies and sympathies of my subjects in every part of the empire are concentrated on the prosecution to a victorious issue of the war in which we are engaged. I have summoned you now to order that sharing as I am aware you do, my conviction that this is a duty of paramount and supreme importance, you should take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge.

area of the war has been enlarged by the participation in the struggle of the Ottoman empire. In conjunction with my allies, and in spite of repeated and continuous provocations, I strive to preserve in regard to Turkey a friendly neutrality. Bad councils and alien influence have driven her into a policy of wanton and defiant aggression and a state of war now exists between us. My Mussulmen subjects know well that our rupture with Turkey has been forced upon me against my will and I recognize with appreciation and gratitude the proofs which they have hastened to give of their loyal devotion and support.

**Praises Army and Navy.** "My navy and army continue throughout the area of conflict to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions. We watch and follow their steadfastness and valor with thankfulness and pride and there is throughout my empire a fixed determination to secure, at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms and vindication of our cause.

"You will be asked to make due financial provision for the effective conduct of the war and the only measures which will be submitted to you at this stage of the session are such as seem necessary to my advisers upon which the efforts of the empire are set. I confidently commend them to your patriotism and loyalty and I pray that the Almighty will give His blessing to your counsels."

#### WHISPERS OF PEACE RUMORED

Berlin Said to Have Approached Russia With Overtures for Cessation of Hostilities.

London, Nov. 11, 10 a. m.—Collected with the news that every German soldier has been swept from Russian soil comes a whisper of peace negotiations in the report from Petrograd that Berlin has approached Russia with overtures looking toward a cessation of hostilities.

Contrary to the German report that the Russians had been checked on the frontier of East Prussia, Petrograd declares that a brilliant success in that region has been succeeded by an actual invasion of German territory. An equal triumph is reported from the other end of the long Russian battle line. With Cossacks raiding their western borders, the Russian commander of that fortress has ordered the civilian population of the city to leave. Przemysl is said to be fully invested again and its reduction is likely to precede any further advance by the Russian left wing.

**Russian Critics Discuss Strategy.** Petrograd is not wholly satisfied with the scope of the victories reported against the Germans—for the belief prevails in military circles that if the Russian strategy of the Napoleonic era had been followed further even to the extent of the surrender of Warsaw, the invaders would never have remained in their own country with intact fighting organizations. Others feel that political motives quite justified the government in its determination to defend Warsaw.

Contrary to practice, infantry and not artillery has been the dominant force used by the Russians along their western battle front in pushing the invaders back across the border. Showing disregard of the German batteries, superior forces of Russian infantry time after time have advanced and won positions by the use of cold steel.

**Capture of German Generals.** From Moscow comes a report that during the fighting near Aerodz, on the river Warthe, the Russians captured General Von Makenke, commander of the Seventeenth German army corps, together with members of his staff. It is reported also that General Von Liebert, who was in command at Lodz when the Germans occupied that city, has been captured by the Russians.

Rome reports that the Austrian army is abandoning entirely its positions in western Galicia and will withdraw to the foot of the Carpathians in the winter from that base in the spring. But the stubborn defense of Przemysl and the evident determination to defend Cracow hardly confirm this report.

Dispatches reaching London from Belgium and Holland continue to insist that the Germans are withdrawing many of their troops from their western battle front, but the official communications from the headquarters of the allies do not indicate any diminution in the force of the German attack which is proceeding with its usual fury.

The food situation in Belgium daily is becoming critical. Even Antwerp which is the best supplied of the cities is clamoring for the provisions brought in by the American committee.

#### WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Nov. 11, 6:15 a. m.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Matin telegraphs the following: "It is reported that after a council of war presided over by the Kaiser, the

crown prince was appointed commander in chief of all the German and Austrian armies operating against Russia, with General Von Hindenburg commanding the left wing and General Dankl the right."

Lima, Peru, Nov. 11.—A telegram from Talca, Chile, says that a steamer arriving there reports that when off Coquimbo, Chile, she sighted four German warships steaming north. Coquimbo is about 300 miles south of Talca, and allowing for the time of the steamer's passage between the two ports, the warships may have been seen on Saturday or Sunday. Coquimbo is about 450 miles north of Coronel, off which the naval engagement of November 1 was fought.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 11.—Christmas toys for American children arrived here today on the Dutch steamship Westerdijk from Rotterdam. Boxes containing the toys were marked "American property." Captain Dejong said he had taken the precaution to protect the goods from possible confiscation. The Westerdijk was stopped by British war vessels in the English channel and forced to proceed to Southampton, where 800 pounds of copper was removed as contraband.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Secretary Bryan announced today after a conference with Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, that there had been no change in the plan originally approved by the German government for the transportation of relief supplies to Belgium.

Berlin, Nov. 11, by wireless.—The significance of the latest official reports concerning the situation in the western arena of hostilities is increased favorably in the opinion of German critics, by the fact that the "good advances" are used in referring to the conflict in the Argonne. This is the first time such an expression has been employed in describing the situation in this district.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—(By Wireless).—One of the German prisoners of war in England has written a letter to the Frankfurter Zeitung in which he declares that, as a result of bad treatment, bad food, housing in cold barracks, 46 out of 700 German prisoners died within one week of pneumonia and typhoid fever. There were no wounded among these prisoners.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—(By Wireless).—Lieutenant General Hellmuth, inspector of German military roads, with headquarters at Cambrai, in northern France, is making public exhibitions of dum dum bullets found on British prisoners, and also of British rifles equipped with a contrivance to cut off and perforate the points of bullets. The above information was given out officially to the press in Berlin today.

Tokio, Nov. 11, 6 p. m.—Tokio today is celebrating with a mammoth civic demonstration, attended by fully 500,000 persons, the turning over yesterday to the Japanese and British of the German fortified position of Tsing Tau. Addresses were delivered by the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers. The streets are decorated and the people marching in processions show much enthusiasm.

Venice, Italy, Nov. 11, via Paris, 2 p. m.—According to the Corriere della Sera of Milan, very few troops are left in Tyrol. Some 2,000 troops, mostly Rumanian, are guarding the mountain frontier to prevent the passage of deserters. Nevertheless, detachments continue daily. Many convalescent wounded are feeling to Italy instead of rejoining the Austrian army.

When the deserters are minors, the Austrian authorities visit the parents, the paper says, and inquire whether they are glad their sons have escaped. If their answer is "yes," the parents are immediately arrested. If the reply is "no," they are required to issue documents demanding that the Italian authorities send their sons back.

The work on the fortifications in the mountains along the frontier is proceeding actively and the passes are being closed. Few still remain open. Hungarians at Zepelins are being constructed at Trent and Innsbruck.

#### TURKS FORCE BACK ENEMY

Berlin Reports the Taking of Guns and Fort in Egypt.

Berlin, Nov. 11, by wireless.—The Turks are meeting with considerable success in their operations in the Caucasus and on the Egyptian frontier, according to official announcement made by the Turkish government and given out in Berlin.

They have occupied Sheikhzar fort at El Arish, Egypt, and taken four field guns from the enemy. The Russians in the Caucasus have been forced to retire to their second lines of defense.

#### FIVE SUPPLY SHIPS TO SAIL

Belgian Minister in New York Arranging for Dispatch of Relief Cargoes.

#### TOOLS TO WORK WITH

Refugees to Be Provided With Implements, Horses, Livestock and Food.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The Belgian minister, Mr. Haverth, is in New York arranging for the sailing of five supply ships being outfitted for Belgians by the various relief committees in this country. Efforts now are being made with success, to get contributions in the form of supplies, and work is under way in Minneapolis to provide an entire cargo of flour from that city.

"There seems to be no disposition in official circles here to object to the demand of German military authorities in Belgium that inhabitants seeking relief go to work if able to do so."

#### People Must Work

The subject of enforced labor in Belgium was discussed by officials here with the managers of the Rockefeller foundation relief expedition and one plan contemplated selection of agents in each district to indicate precisely the cases where charity was really necessary and to get in touch with those who fled to Holland, France and England, and induce them to return to work. The foundation is to supply such refugees with provisions and clothing, farm and shop tools, horses and other livestock, but all conditional upon their again becoming producers.

#### TROOPS TO LEAVE VERA CRUZ SOON

Several Millions in Customs Dues to Be Turned Over to Mexican Government

Washington, Nov. 11.—American troops probably will be ordered out of Vera Cruz very soon, leaving the Mexican factions to settle their own differences, as a result of the recent developments which have brought the guarantees the Washington government promised to Carranza's promise not to reimpose customs dues collected by American officials during the occupation, and to protect natives who have served Brigadier General Funston, probably will be accepted as sufficient.

Similar pledges from Gutierrez, the new provisional president, are expected. The American officials have collected several millions in customs dues, which are to be turned over to the Mexican government. That fact is taken by many officials as a guarantee that the Washington government's demands will be complied with.

Copies of Carranza's decree were received today by the state department. It grants amnesty to all Mexicans who served the American government in reward for their patriotic spirit in restoring Carranza to the office of president and trust to the justice of the Mexican government. Nothing is said about protection for nuns and priests who took refuge in Vera Cruz. Oral assurances, however, have been given that they would not be harmed and the general opinion of the Washington government will not argue that question further.

**Delicate Questions May Arise.** The understanding among officials is that President Wilson is willing to withdraw the American forces, especially in view of the decree that a conflict of Villa and Carranza troops in that vicinity might raise, further embarrassing and delicate questions for the United States.

The American troops will be withdrawn on the ground that the Aguascalientes convention ordered Carranza to issue the decree and that a conflict of Villa and Carranza troops in that vicinity might raise, further embarrassing and delicate questions for the United States.

The impression prevails in many quarters that the United States is awaiting the determination of who is the executive of Mexico—General Carranza or General Gutierrez—before delivering the funds.

Brigadier General Funston, with the troops of the Fifth brigade and the marine regiments remaining has about 5,000 men at Vera Cruz. The evacuation would take about a week after the order is given, for them to move army transports and possibly charter merchant vessels. The fifth brigade troops may return to Galveston and the marine regiments probably will be distributed to the Guantanamo, camp and other stations.